

Michigan Department of Education Special Populations Conference

Changing the Discussion about Difference,

Equity and Achievement:

A Personal Story



Presented by the Seena M. Skelton, Ph.D. Great Lakes Equity Center September 23, 2013

What is our dominant narrative about difference?



My story begins here in 1975



Detroit, Michigan
Oakman Elementary
School for Physically or Otherwise Health Impaired Students



HISTORICAL/POLICTICAL

- 1975 PL 94-142
- 1974 Milliken v. Bradley clarified between *de jure* and *de facto* segregation
- Housing Redlining
- 1954, Brown v. Board of Education; 1955, Brown II, all deliberate speed



SOCIO-CULTURAL

- Racial/ethnic segregation
- Economic impact in urban centers
- "Super-crips" or "Helpless victim" media images of people with disabilities

Shaping Factors

What was the research telling us then?

Students with disabilities achieve at significantly lower levels than their non-disabled peers and held to lower expectations

African American students are referred to special education at higher rates than their share of the overall population.

Young people with disabilities are less likely to leave high school with a standard diploma and drop out of high school at twice the rate of their peers .

Young people with disabilities are less likely to go on to postsecondary education than non-disabled students, and those who start college are less likely to finish.

Low employment rates. Young people with disabilities have less secure futures.

Regular classroom teachers do not feel well prepared to address the special needs of students with disabilities.

African American and Latino students achieve at lower levels that their White counterparts.

So what did this mean for me?

A young black girl, growing up in the inner city of Detroit, with a disability attending public school.



1975 started school

I learned being different meant being "special" High School, "Modulated dreams?"









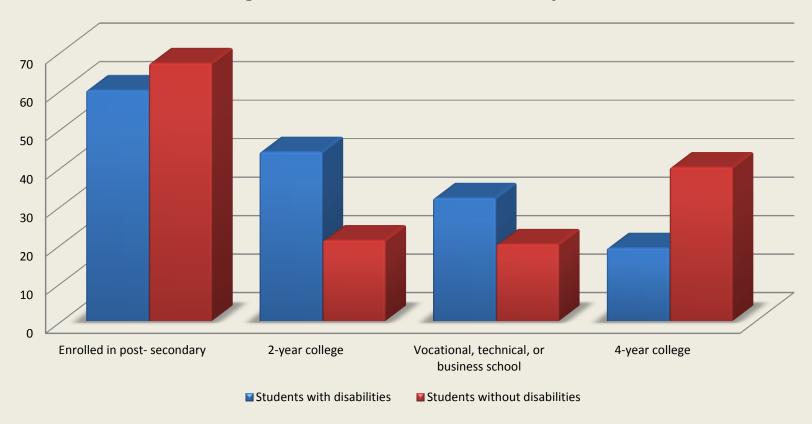
7th Grade, mainstreamed with the "regular kids" College
"I'm different
just like
everybody
else"

Where are we now and where do we go from here?

CHANGING THE NARRATIVE
ABOUT DIFFERENCE, EQUITY AND
ACHIEVEMENT

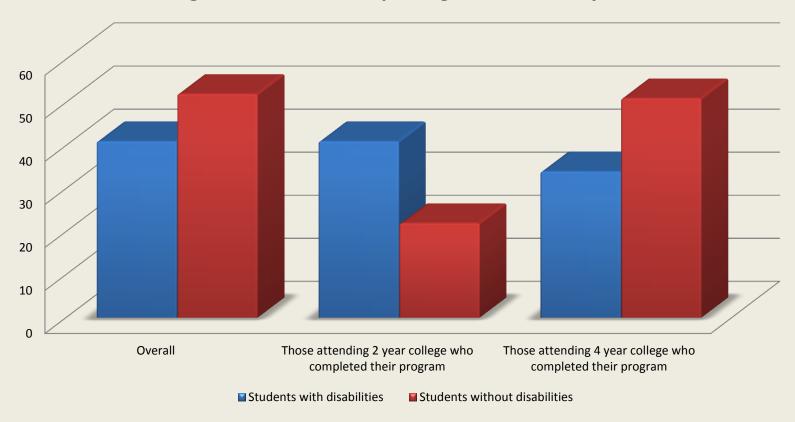
National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 2011

Percentage of Students in Postsecondary Education



Source: Newman, L., Wagner, M., Knokey, A.-M., Marder, C., Nagle, K., Shaver, D., Wei, X., with Cameto, R., Contreras, E., Ferguson, K., Greene, S., and Schwarting, M. (2011). The Post-High School Outcomes of Young Adults With Disabilities up to 8 Years After High School. A Report From the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2) (NCSER 2011-3005). Menlo Park, CA: SRI International.

Percentage of Students Completing Postsecondary Education



Source: Newman, L., Wagner, M., Knokey, A.-M., Marder, C., Nagle, K., Shaver, D., Wei, X., with Cameto, R., Contreras, E., Ferguson, K., Greene, S., and Schwarting, M. (2011). The Post-High School Outcomes of Young Adults With Disabilities up to 8 Years After High School. A Report From the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2) (NCSER 2011-3005). Menlo Park, CA: SRI International.

Transformative change towards educational equity is systemic change that disrupts and dismantles historical legacies of normative assumptions, beliefs, and practices about individual characteristics and cultural identities that marginalize and disenfranchise people and groups of people.

Changing the Narrative Requires

Reframe deficit thinking

Develop an appreciative stance to difference

Dislodge deficit discourse

• Use the language of possibility

Revise stratifying discourse

• Create opportunities to learn

Collaborating across professions

Partnering with communities and families

Expanding our solutions

Enacting systemic change at all levels

Changing the Dominant Narrative about Difference, Equity and Achievement

Equity exists, in part, to the degree that all students feel they belong, are included, and are empowered.



Thank you for your participation!

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